

## REMARKS

The Office Action mailed August 25, 2005, has been reviewed and carefully considered. Claims 1, 10, 19, 24 and 29 have been amended. Claims 1-29 are pending in the application.

In paragraph one on page 2 of the Office Action, the disclosure was objected to because of undefined acronyms.

Applicants respectfully traverse the objection, but in the interest of expediting prosecution have amended the specification to overcome the objection.

In paragraph three on page 3 of the Office Action, claims 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Brooke et al.

In paragraph twelve on page 5 of the Office Action, claims 10, 19, 24 and 29 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Jecha et al.

In paragraph thirteen on page 6 of the Office Action, claims 11-18, 20-23, and 25-28 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jecha et al in view of Brooke et al.

Applicants respectfully traverse the rejections, but in the interest of expediting prosecution have amended the claims to more particularly distinguish Applicants' invention over the cited references.

Applicants' invention provides a data map containing XML descriptors defining the formatting for elemental content of the XML file. XML descriptors are identified by qualified tags generated by a parser. The data map is configured for searching so that content associated with a parsed XML tag may be matched with formatting instructions associated with a qualified tag corresponding to the XML tag.

In contrast, Brooke et al. merely disclose a XSP processor that 202 generates a first XSP script document that includes commands specifying XML resources containing the content desired. An XSP script is a document written in XSP and XML that specifies one or more XML documents as input to XSP processor 202. A data gathering process 204 pulls the content from the sources specified in the first XSP script, and creates an XML meta-document for the message and content of the page. The XML meta-document is independent of the XML style sheet in a second document that is generated by XSP processor 202. The XSL document and the XML meta-document are input to XSL transform 208 which searches the hierarchy of modules specified in both the meta-document and the style sheet. The XSP processor 202 thus draws content and images from a variety sources into one XML document.

Accordingly, Brooke still uses stylesheets as described by the Applicants' background. However, Brooke fails to suggest parsing the XML file until a start tag is encountered, generating a qualified tag in response to encountering the start tag and providing a formatting template to a print services facility, wherein the formatting template defines a data map containing XML descriptors defining the formatting for an element of the XML file, wherein an XML descriptor is identified by the qualified tag. Brooke also fails to suggest that a data map that maybe searched to match content associated with the encountered start tag with formatting instructions associated with the qualified tag corresponding to the start tag. Still further, Brooke fails to suggest that the XML file may be pulled from the spooler for generating a formatted print stream using the formatting instructions.

Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit that Brooke et al fail to teach, disclose or suggest the invention as recited in the claims.

Jecha et al. fail to overcome the deficiencies of Brooke et al. Jecha merely describes the translation of a document based on a document template. An authoring program is used to create the electronic version of a publication, and then using another program to translate this electronic version into a format from which paper and ink copies of the publication can be printed. The document template is used to define the overall characteristics of a given design of a document, such that other users can input information to be formatted in accordance with and as allowed by the document template, but cannot change those characteristics that the document template does not permit changing of.

Thus, Jecha et al. merely describe a template or stylesheet for arranging a document for printing. However, Jecha et al., like Brooke et al. also fails to suggest parsing the XML file until a start tag is encountered, generating a qualified tag in response to encountering the start tag and providing a formatting template to a print services facility, wherein the formatting template defines a data map containing XML descriptors defining the formatting for an element of the XML file, wherein an XML descriptor is identified by the qualified tag. Brooke also fails to suggest that a data map that maybe searched to match content associated with the encountered start tag with formatting instructions associated with the qualified tag corresponding to the start tag. Still further, Brooke fails to suggest that the XML file may be pulled from the spooler for generating a formatted print stream using the formatting instructions.

Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit that Brooke et al and Jecha et al., alone or in combination, fail to teach, disclose or suggest the invention as recited in the claims.

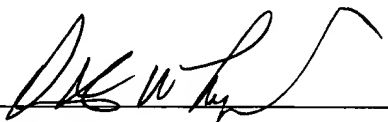
On the basis of the above amendments and remarks, it is respectfully submitted that the claims are in immediate condition for allowance. Accordingly, reconsideration of this application and its allowance are requested.

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If a telephone conference would be helpful in resolving any issues concerning this communication, please contact Attorney for Applicant, David W. Lynch, at 423-757-0264.

Respectfully submitted,

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